

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

The subscriber's connection with the AMERICAN FARMER, except his unabated good wishes for its success, ceases with the present number. J. S. SKINNER.

It will be perceived by the above notification, that the connection of Mr. Skinner ceases with this journal after the present number, the arduous duties of the high station to which he has been so honorably called at Washington, precluding him from the devotion of the necessary time to his duties as its Editor. As the original projector of the *American Farmer*, and as its editor for many years, it has been his good fortune by his talents and taste to make himself popular with the agricultural community; and while we sincerely regret the occasion which renders the present separation necessary—and we are sure our readers will join us in our regrets—we beg leave to tender the assurance that we have called to our aid a gentleman of much experience and practical skill, and we confidently hope and believe, that our patrons will still find that the columns of the "Farmer" will reflect the lights of intelligence and improvement—and we submit it to the continued patronage and support of an enlightened community, conscious that it is only by deserving it, we can expect to retain that support—we ask therefore, that the "tree be judged by its fruits," and that its patronage may be commensurate with its deserts, hoping, at the same time, that the kindly feeling which has hitherto been manifested by our old friends and patrons, will still be continued towards us.

In parting from Mr. Skinner, we seize this opportunity to wish him the enjoyment of health and happiness; and to express the desire, that he may long continue to adorn the exalted post which he at present fills with so much advantage to his country and honor to himself.

We have received the copy of an ADDRESS delivered before the Agricultural Society of Queen Ann's county, Md. by Genl. THOS. EMORY, on the 26th ult. and requested to be published in the *American Farmer* by the Society. Prior occupation of our columns precludes its insertion this week, but we expect to be enabled to present it in our next.

The Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, have invited Gen. Emory, their President, to deliver an Address before the Society at their second annual meeting and Fair to be held on the 15th Sept. next, at Ellicott's Mills, which invitation, we learn, has been accepted by the General.

As the period is near at hand for holding the Fair, we would again earnestly urge upon the Executive Committee to have every necessary arrangement completed to give effect to this their second effort. And we hope the

breeders of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and the manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, &c. of this and the neighboring States, will be in full attendance, to contend for fame and superiority in this rural contest.

We would suggest to the Editors throughout Maryland, Delaware, and the adjacent counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to draw the attention of their readers to the Fair, by designating the time and place for holding the same, together with such remarks thereon as they may deem the subject merits.

We have received from our old and valued correspondent, John Smith, Esq. of Missouri, an interesting letter, which shall appear in our next.

THE CORN CROP, &c.—The rains, with which we have been so kindly and abundantly favored within the two last weeks, have caused a greatly improved change in the prospects of the Corn and Potato crops. In the lower counties and the Eastern Shore of our own State, as also in the States adjacent thereto, this has been eminently the case, and in those districts it is now hoped that the crop will not fall far short of that of last year. The potatoes have also been much benefited, and the grass is renewed in our fields. In the upper part of our state, the rains have not been so plentiful, and we hear that in some portions the corn is still languishing.

The Agriculturist says that the crops of almost every kind in Tennessee are flourishing finely; cotton promises much more than last season, and as for corn, prospects were perhaps never better—the rains have been frequent and in sufficient quantities in July as to cause a wonderfully vigorous growth, and as for Indian corn, (the main dependence of Tennessee) such is the superabundance now promised, that it will not sell for more than 12 to 15 cts. per bushel, the coming autumn, according to the calculation of the editor of the *Agriculturist*.

The Tobacco crop in that state is represented as not as promising as might have been expected, which is caused by the heavy rains and extraordinary heat of the sun for the past month; and it is scarcely probable any change in season can make the tobacco a good yield in proportion to the quantity of land.

PRICES OF GRAIN—Wheat declined in price in our market during the past week, and good family flour white sold for 133 cents, reds of prime quality at 125 to 132 c. and several parcels from Pennsylvania are on the way, detained by a break in the canal. Yesterday prices ranged, for white \$1.30a1.35; red \$1.20a1.28.—Corn improved somewhat in price, in the course of the week, and at the close thereof sales were made at 73a74c. At the beginning of this week white sold for 72a73, yellow 74c.

CONGRESS—A bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury law has passed both houses of Congress by a strict party vote, and immediately received the signature of the President.

Intense interest for the fate of the Fiscal Bank bill was felt during the past week, the chances for or against a veto alternately preponderating, tho' the former most generally in the ascendant—some concluded that the President would permit it to become a law by retaining it over

ten days without making his objections thereto—Mr. Tyler has in this matter proved himself capable of keeping his own secrets, as it is evident from all the circumstances of the case, that his purpose in the matter has been locked up in his own breast. On Monday, however, all doubts were removed, by his message to Congress, VETOING the bill, and declaring that a bill to incorporate "a U. S. Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposits in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have always been opposed," can never obtain his sanction.

TOMATO FIGS.
PATENT OFFICE, July 10, 1841.

Dear Sir,—The medicinal qualities of tomatoes have greatly increased their cultivation, and every new preparation of the article is deserving consideration. A sample of "tomato figs" has just been deposited at the Patent office of a very superior quality.—From the taste I should suppose all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance the drum of tomatoes resembles one of figs so nearly that they might easily be mistaken for the same.

The sample is deposited by Mrs. Steiger, of this city, and the recipe transmitted with it is enclosed for publication. It is deeply to be regretted that since the periodicals of the day are open to communications, that so many valuable improvements are lost to the world barely for the want of publicity. Others may have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however less successful.

Very respectfully,
Hon. J. S. Skinner.

Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 lbs.) of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

THE MEETING OF EXTREMES—or, the condition and employment of Women in different countries and states of society.

Does it not seem strange, that nations the most uncivilized, and the most polite in the world, should agree in that in which one would suppose they would most differ—the treatment of females—both uniting to impose the coarse labors and the drudgery of life on the women? Yet so it is. The savage of the wilderness makes his squaw hoe and pound the corn, and do all the work in and about his wigwam, while he passes all his time in eating or sleeping, until his stores are exhausted, and hunger prompts him to string his bow, to load his rifle, to bait his hook, or to set his trap. So in France, a nation famed above all others for gallantry and politeness, the heaviest burdens and the severest labor are devolved

on the women. Woman is there either a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," or a goddess to be worshipped!

We recommend the follow sketch of the condition of women in France to readers of delicate nerves, whose sensibility is shocked at seeing negro women in America, with their great sun bonnets and fine domestic cotton gowns, with a light hoe in hand, weeding corn or tobacco. To see a slave woman put to driving a cart, or to cut wood, or guide the plough, the most healthy of all human pursuits, has got to be so rare as to excite wonder if not disgust. See here what is done every day by all the females in the "vine covered hills and fair valleys of France."—A nation with whom, from the very nursery we associate the idea of every thing that is brave, gallant and polite in man—lovely and bewitching in woman!

Goldsmith, in his Traveller, draws in many respects a faithful portrait of the Italians, Swiss, English, French and other nations. If I did not know, Mr. Editor, that you, and of course, I must presume, your readers, greatly prefer dishes of potatoes to dishes of poetry—and views of the "state of the market," and the form and breed of horses and hogs; to dissertations on the state of society, and the forms and habits of men and women, I would like to transcribe what the poet in this case says, in description of the character of the French, of whom, (I give you only two lines) he remarks.

"They please, are pleas'd, they give to get esteem.
Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem."

But see now what a traveller writes of the common occupation of women, and compare it with that of women, black or white, in our own country. We verily believe that one French woman would do more work in a day, than any three house servants, or field hands, slaves in America.

Women do all the work in France.—In this part of France the women do all the work. Even on their way to market we see them carrying on their heads the heaviest burthens, and it is said they can carry as much as 150 pounds; while the men go swaggering along with nothing but a stick. It would be an easier task to enumerate the kinds of labor in which women are not employed than those in which they are. In the country they are to be seen every day at this season of the year, ploughing and harrowing, and spreading and carting manure; at other seasons mowing, reaping, and carrying the hay home on their heads; while in the market, we find them selling their corn, and every other produce of their farms. In the towns, besides being employed in sweeping the streets, and cleaning the lamps, they act as laborers to the pavours, bricklayers, and stone-masons, and carry on the work of glaziers, and almost every other duty, both in doors and out, except that of serving as soldiers. It may readily be supposed that the women suffer much in their appearance from such habits of hard labor and constant exposure to the weather. The consequence is, they look old before middle life, and, in real old age, the loss of their teeth, their naturally hard features and complexions dry, leathern, and all over wrinkles, combine to render them hideous in the extreme. Still they seem to enjoy life, especially as they go home from market, munching their dry bread or roasted chestnuts along the road, and chatting in noisy groups, about the business of the day. Yet I must confess, when I have seen one of these old women riding like a man, at hard launching trot, I have longed to place her in a comfortable arm-chair by the fire-side of an English cottage, to put a neat cap upon her head, and a Bible in her hand, and so leave her to pass the remainder of her days in peace.—*Mrs. Ellis's Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees.*

Wool in the Slave States.—There are some obstacles to the growth of wool, but many circumstances that invite to it, which we need not now stop to enumerate. The obstacles might most of them be overcome by united action on the part of the farmers, if farmers were not deficient in—in what?—forecast and perseverance.

Growth of Wool and of Wheat in New York.

Wool.—According to the late census, as published in *Bain's Merchants' Magazine*, the clip of wool in this State

in the spring of 1840, was 14,073,134 pounds. Of this we were surprised to find that nearly one-third is grown in the county of Otsego, being 4,512,264 pounds. The next largest wool growing county in the State is Dutchess. Her clip last season was 413,638 lbs. Washington, Cheunago and Steuben stand next on the list.

Wheat.—According to the authority above cited, it appears that Monroe stands at the head of the wheat growing counties in this State. Her crop in 1839, was 1,074,220 bushels. Genesee stands next, producing 911,596 bushels. Ontario next, yielding 770,235. Yates 705,628. Total in the State 11,853,507. Total of corn a little less—11,085,142.

A GOOD THING for headache, disordered stomach, dry skin, want of appetite, any thing and all the things that make up what you call "out of sorts" in the morning.

Get a quart of good 4th proof brandy— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. myrrh—1 oz. African cayenne pepper; put these in a quart bottle, to be regularly shook, and "when taken to be well shaken." If, when you get up, you feel as above described, take a teaspoonful in a half wine glass of water, and throw it well down the throat. It gives warmth and tone to the stomach, and a softness to the skin. Being taken as medicine, it will be no violation of tee-totalism, and nothing can give a keener appetite. This, Mr. Editor, is what's called No. 6—the real Simon Pure, and not being a patent medicine any one has a right to make and take it. It is made known in a spirit of pure benevolence.—True, it would be better so to regulate your life, or in other words, your eating and drinking, in which life very much consists, as never to feel as above described; but when so thou dost feel, then the above "drops" are recommended by one who speaks coolly, and from EXPERIENCE.

PRESERVING FRUIT.

If we do not give the name of the author, from whom we extract the following observations on the preservation of fruit, it is not that we do not entertain for him becoming respect; but because his reputation as a poet and philosopher would be apt to beget distrust in the minds of some readers;—for some there are, it cannot be denied, who think that, as no good can come out of Nazareth, so nothing wise or practical in agriculture and the useful arts, can come from the brain or pen of scholars and learned men. If you tell such readers that a thing is so—that, for instance, apples or potatoes will keep better in a cellar than in a much hotter or much colder place, they will thank you for the fact, and be ready to believe and act upon it; but if some scientific man, who never planted a potatoe, or grafted an apple, hearing you state the fact, should at once scientifically account for it—explaining, that too much heat would excite the vital principle, and too much cold destroy it, and thus accelerate putrefaction, they will give a wise toss of the head, and say to themselves—"what does he know about it, the book worm! He cannot tell tobacco from mullen nor wheat from rye when he sees them!" We shall therefore, when we get good things from the writings of distinguished men, who never guided a plough, nor mauled a rail, and who do not know mullen from tobacco, never let on where it comes from. We shall sometimes too, select what may appear curious, or amusing, as well as useful; for we hold it to be expedient and salutary, that the mind should sometimes frolic and be amused and refreshed; just as the weary horse is refreshed when you pull off saddle and bridle, and let him go and roll himself over and over in the dust, and then whirl about and kick up his heels and snort and then fall to teasing and biting his companions. Every thing in nature—the birds of the air and the beasts of the field have their moments of relaxation and fun—why should not men and women? Yet some would have us believe that to eat and sleep, to work and pray, comprises "the whole duty of man."—They may be right; all we can say is, that we are not of that school. But to our author and his theory of PRESERVING FRUIT.

The arts of preserving fruit, depend on the prevention of the chemical processes, which produce their dissolution.

As life whether animal or vegetable prevents putrefaction, and as many fruits exist long after they are gathered from the tree, before they become ripe and die spontaneously, and in consequence putrify, as crabs, aloes, medlars, and austere pears. The art of preserving these consists in storing them, where the heat is neither much above or below forty-eight degrees, which is the temperature of the interior parts of the earth; that is, in a dry cellar, or beneath the soil, or well covered with straw or mats in a dry chamber. As greater heat might make them ripen sooner than they are wanted, by the increased activity of their vegetable life; and frost, by destroying that life, would subject them to putrify when they become thawed; as perpetually happens to apples and potatoes, which are not well defended from frost. And lastly, the moisture would injure them many ways; first, by its contributing to destroy their vegetable life; secondly, in promoting the chemical process of putrefaction; and thirdly, by its encouraging the growth of mucus, or mould, which will grow in moist situations without much light or air.

Too much warmth destroys both animal and vegetable life by stimulating their vessels into too great activity for a time, whence a subsequent torpor from the too great previous expenditure of the living power, which terminates in death. After the death of the organization a boiling heat conglutates the mucilaginous fluids, and if continued would I believe prevent the chemical fermentation of them; and that thus both vegetable and animal substances might be preserved. The experiment is difficult to try, and could not therefore be of much practical utility if it should succeed.

Great cold on the contrary destroys both animals and vegetables by the torpor occasioned by the defect of stimulus, and a consequent temporary death. Afterwards if a great degree of cold be continued, in some cases the expansion of their freezing juices may burst the vegetable vessels, and thus render the life of them irrecoverable. But there is another curious thing happens to many aqueous solutions, or diffusions, which is, that at the time of congelation, the dissolved or diffused particles are pushed from the ice, either to the centre, if the cold be applied equally on all sides; or into various cells.

This exclusion of salt is seen in freezing any saline solution in water; as common salt or blue vitriol exposed to severe frost in a two-ounce phial are driven to the centre of it. Wine, vinegar, and even milk, may be thus deprived of much of their water. Very moist clay, when exposed to frosty air, shrinks and becomes much more solid, according to the assertion of Mr. Kirwan, Mineralog. Vol. I. p. 9, the freezing water covering its surface with ice, and driving the molecules of clay nearer the centre. And lastly, the mucilage produced by boiling wheat flour in water, like book-binder's paste, if not too thick, loses its cohesion by being frozen, the water driving, as it freezes, the starch from its crystallization; and from this circumstance probably is occasioned the change of flavour of apples, potatoes, and other vegetables on being thawed after they have been frozen.

It is nevertheless affirmed, I think, by Mons. Reaumeur, that if frozen apples be dipped in cold water repeatedly, and the ice thus formed on their surface be wiped off, or if they be left in a large pail full of very cold water, so that they may not thaw too hastily, they will not lose their flavour. If this be true, and the apples will keep sound some time afterwards, it would seem that the vegetable life was not destroyed; but that, like sleeping insects, they were reanimated by the warmth; otherwise, if the flavour be not destroyed, and they could be immediately eaten, or used in cooking, it is still a valuable discovery if true, and might lead us to preserve variety of fruits in ice-houses, as strawberries, currants, grapes, and pines, to the great advantage of society.

As the process of fermentation will not commence or continue, I believe, in the heat of water, or 212; and as this degree of heat can be easily preserved by steam, or by the vicinity of vessels containing boiling water; it is probable, that fruits for the use of cooking might be thus preserved throughout the year, as the pulp of boiled apples, gooseberries, &c., put into bottles, and placed so as to be exposed to the wasted steam of steam-engines, or immersed in the hot water, which flows from the condensing of it; or near the boilers fixed behind some kitchen fires; as I suspect, that if such a degree of heat could be applied once a day, it would counteract the tendency to fermentation.

2. Another method of preserving some fruits is by gathering them during their acid state, before that acid juice is converted into sugar, as lemons, oranges, gooseberries, pears, and some apples; and if part of the water be evaporated by a boiling heat so as to leave the acidity more concentrated, it is less liable to ferment, and in consequence will be longer preserved. For this purpose the fruit should be kept in a cellar, and corked in bottles, so as to be precluded from the changes of air, and variations of heat; gooseberries and rhubarb-stalks are thus successfully preserved for winter use; and if a teaspoonful of brandy be put into each quart bottle, it will prevent the growth of mucus or mould upon them.

3. As sugar will not pass into fermentation unless diluted with much water, and less so in low degrees of heat, many fruits may be thus preserved by impregnating them with sugar, and the better if they are kept in a dry cellar. Dr. Hales found that by inverting the end of a branch of a tree into a bottle of brandy for a few hours, that the whole branch died; hence it is usual and useful to cover preserved fruits with a paper moistened with vinous spirits, which prevents the growth of mucus or mould upon their surfaces, which is a vegetable thus easily killed by the intoxicating stimulus.

If sweet fruits be dried by heat, not only the superfluous water becomes exhaled, but the saccharine process is also promoted, and much of the mucilaginous or acid particles are converted into sugar, as in baking pears, or dry figs, dates, raisins, apricots; so that by gradually drying them many fruits may be well preserved, and require afterwards simply to be kept dry.

4. Some fruits, as the olive, are preserved in their unripe state in salt and water; the unripe pods of kidney-beans,* and the hats of mushrooms, may be thus also kept for months in weak brine in a cool cellar, enclosed in bottles without much change. But the oily kernels of nuts are well preserved in cellars beneath the soil to preclude the variations of heat, and covered in jars to prevent their evaporation. Other fruits are converted into pickles and preserved in vinegar, but lose their flavour; and others by being immersed in vinous spirit are preserved, as cherries, and thus transmuted from fruit to poison. And when the kernels of apricots, cherries, or bitter almonds, are preserved in brandy, which is called ratafia, we possess a mixture of two of the most poisonous productions of the vegetable kingdom; except perhaps the leaves of lauro-cerasus distilled in alcohol, which was sold as ratafia in Dublin, and produced many sudden deaths in the gin-shops.

5. The following lines are inserted to amuse the reader, and to imprint some of the foregoing doctrine on his memory.

ART OF PRUNING WALL-TREES.

Behold new-grafted trees in spring,
Ere the first cuckoo tries to sing;
But leave four swelling buds to grow,
With wide diverging arms below;
Or fix on central trunk erect,
And on each side its boughs detect.

In summer hours from fertile stems
Rub off the superfluous gems;
But where unfruitful branches rise
In proud luxuriance to the skies,
Excise the exuberant growths, or bind
A wiry ringlet round the rind;
Or seize with shreds the leafy birth,
And bend it parallel to earth.

When from their winter-lodge escape
The swelling fig, or clustering grape;
Pinch off the summit-shoots, that rise,
Two joints above the fertile eyes;
But when with branches wide and tall
The vine shall crowd your trellis'd wall;
Or when from strong external roots
Each rafter owns three vigorous shoots;
Watch, and as grows the ascending wood,
Lop at two joints each lateral bud.
So shall each eye a cluster bear
To charm the next succeeding year;
And, as the spiral tendrils cling,
Deck with festoons the brow of spring.

But when the wintry cold prevails,
Attend with chissel, knife and nails;

* In February last at Mr. R. G's. hospitable residence near Nottingham, we had such beans prepared in this way, as fresh and as nice as if just from the garden. What a treasure is a good housewife, especially in the country, where money can't buy what her providence puts in store for the husband and his friends!

Of pears, plums, cherries, apples, figs,
Stretch at full length the tender twigs;
Vine, nectarine, apricot and peach,
Cut off one-third or half of each;
And, as each widening branch extends,
Leave a full span between the ends.

Where crowded growths less space allow,
Close lop them from the parent bow;
But when they rise too weak or few,
Prune out old wood, and train in new.
So, as each tree your wall receives,
Fair fruits shall blush amid the leaves.

ART OF PRUNING MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.

When melon, cucumber, and gourd
Their two first rougher leaves afford,
Ere yet these second leaves advance
Wide as your nail their green expanse;
Arm'd with fine knife, or scissors good,
Bisect or clip the central bud;
Whence many a lateral branch instead
Shall rise like hydra's fabled head.

When the fair bellies in gaudy rows
Salute their vegetable beaux;
And, as they lose their virgin bloom,
Shew, ere it swells, the pregnant womb;
Lop, as each crowded branch extends,
The barren flowers, and leafy ends,
So with sharp stings the bee-swarm drives,
Their useless drones from autumn hives.

But if in frames your flowers confin'd
Feel not one breezy breath of wind,
Seek the tall males, and bend in air
Their distant lovers to the fair;
Or pluck with fingers nice, and shed
The genial pollen o'er their bed.
So shall each happier plant unfold
Prolific germs, and fruits of gold.

GOOD WHEAT.—Mr. Joseph Lukens, of Whitmarsh township, one of the most successful farmers in the adjoining county of Montgomery, has sent us a bunch of his Wheat, as a sample of this year's crop, and a beautiful sample it is. It is what is commonly called Mediterranean Wheat,—the seed having been originally obtained from the shores of that sea, and liberally introduced in Eastern Pennsylvania—and is a fair test of its state of perfection which can be made to attend the crop, in the hands of a first-rate agriculturist. The heads average fifty grains each, fine, large, and plump, untouched by mildew, blight or rust.

From the appearance of the straw, we should judge that the crop had been cut at a proper time—we mean early—earlier by a week than most farmers are in the habit of entering their grain fields. Indeed, we have long been of the opinion that the generality of farmers almost always cut their grain too late, and subject themselves, in consequence, to heavy losses, from the injury, and in some cases, the destruction of their crops, by mildew and rust;—for it is a fact, susceptible of the clearest proof, that nearly all the harm received by the Wheat and Rye, from these causes, is effected after the crop has sufficiently matured for cutting.

Farmers should not be afraid of cutting too early. We have repeatedly known grain to be cut while in its milky state, and to produce as heavy and handsome a berry as a miller would wish to grind, with not a speck on the straw to mar its golden hue. While on the very next farm, where they were "not going to be such fools as to cut grain before it was ripe," and delayed harvesting it a week or ten days longer, nearly the entire crop was destroyed by rust.—Let the experiment be tried, at least in a small way, by our agricultural friends, when each one can judge for himself; and let the result be communicated to us, that the farming interest generally may reap the advantage of it, whatever it may be.—*Germantown Tel.*

THE CROPS.—The wheat harvest, it may now be confidently said, will yield more than an average crop; notwithstanding partial failures in Virginia, in Pennsylvania, and in the State of New York. Small parcels of the new crop at the South have already come into market, and have been sold for from 11s to 12s cents a bushel.

The product of the United States in bread, corn and other vegetable food, is thus stated in the recent census:—

Bushels Wheat raised in the U. S.	76,174,849
Do Rye	17,037,600
Do Indian Corn	297,855,658
Do Oats	106,375,192
Do Buckwheat	6,952,326

Do Barley	3,948,149
Do Potatoes	101,981,439

From the data here furnished, making a fair allowance for the States and Territories not included in the statement, it appears that nearly four bushels and a half of wheat are raised for each inhabitant; of other grain nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant; and of potatoes about six bushels and a half to each inhabitant. Making an aggregate of forty one bushels of grain and potatoes to each inhabitant, including men, women, and children, bond and free.

From such a surplus, it is obvious there will be much ready for export, if any opening should offer.—*N. Y. American.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following are the annual products of this State, and their value. Pennsylvania raises one-sixth of all the wheat in the Union, and is capable of producing as much as England now does—100,000,000 of bushels.

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat,	11,995,220	\$12,995,200
Rye,	6,544,654	3,926,793
Barley,	208,858	155,144
Oats,	20,486,848	5,121,712
Buckwheat,	2,082,012	1,041,006
Corn,	14,021,413	7,011,106
Potatoes,	9,463,463	2,365,864

Total, 65,801,468 \$32,616,945

Butter, sold and consumed by producers, 50,000,000 lbs. \$12,500,000

Cheese, sold and consumed by producers, 2,000,000 lbs. 1,500,000

Milk, more than, 1,000,000

Orchards and gardens more than, 2,000,000

Beef, sold and consumed by producers, 200,000,000 lb. 14,000,000

Pork, sold and consumed by producers, 150,000,000 lbs 10,500,000

Mutton and veal, estimated 9,500,000

Poultry and fish, estimated 2,000,000

Total value of food \$86,616,945

Hay, 1,284,677 tons \$12,846,770

Wool, 3,028,647 lbs. 1,211,458

Lumber, pine, sawed, sold and unsold, 800,000,000 feet 8,000,000

Unsawed timber, shingles and staves, sold and consumed at home, 2,000,000 feet 2,000,000

Other agricultural products 15,000,000

Total agricultural products of the State, \$125,675,173

ACTION OF MANURES.

The following observations on the action of manures are extracted from Robinson's lectures on chemistry as applied to agriculture:

"Manures are intended to supply food to plants and ultimately to become constituent parts of them. Thus when we wish to apply manure in the case of wheat, it will be proper to ascertain from the stalk and grain, what substances are required. In the stalk we have potash combined with silicious acid; if the soil then, contain either of these constituents, we must supply them by artificial means or by manuring. In the grain, again, we find on analysis, phosphoric acid in combination with magnesia and potash. In like manner, these must be supplied, if deficient in the soil. The usual manures give these substances, though the subject is not scientifically understood by mere practical men.

"In the cultivation of the turnip this is strikingly clear. As that vegetable contains phosphoric acid in quantity, phosphoric acid, if not present in the soil in sufficient quantity, as it rarely is, must be supplied to it. For instance, bone dust answers this purpose, as bone is composed chiefly of phosphoric acid and lime. The excrements of man and animals contain also phosphoric acid. Fish manure acts precisely in the same way, as fish contain phosphoric acid in abundance. Fish oil is proper for turnips on the same ground. The instances might be multiplied to a great length. It may not here be out of place to remark that all substances, whether organic, earthy, or saline, which are employed to fertilize the soil, or become the food of plants, can only be rendered thus serviceable to vegetation when they are presented to the roots in a fluid

state; and such is the fact, that the compost of the farm-yard, the crushed bones of the turnip cultivator, the oil and bones of fish, the gypsum of the grazier, the earths, lime, magnesia, and even silica, and all the saline manures, are dissolved by some process or other, before they can be absorbed by vegetables."

RELATIVE VALUE OF PLASTER AND ASHES FOR CORN.

—I took three rows in a small piece of corn beside my garden, and put a handful of ashes on each hill of one, a teaspoonfull of plaster on each hill of another, and the third I left without putting on any of either. I cultivated them all alike, hoeing them twice. During the season some pigs got in and rooted up one end of the rows, leaving but about five rods of each that came to maturity. In the fall I husked the rows as far as they had not been injured and weighed the ears of each:—

Weight of the ashed row,	49 3-4
" plastered row,	48 1-2
Weight of the row which was neither plastered nor ashed,	41 1-2

The ground was green-sward turned over in the spring; the soil clay, inclined to a loam.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR HILL SIDE.

A red, poor, parched up, unproductive hill side, is one of the most uncomely features belonging to a farm. There are, however, many ways of enriching poor spots of land, but at present we will mention but three modes.

1st. In hauling stable manure, leaves from the woods, mould, and often by liming, poor land may be made quite fertile; but this mode is so expensive that it will admit of but small portions being improved. If land is enriched by the best stable dung, in three or four years the operation must be repeated, or swift deterioration takes place.

2d. By sowing several of the grasses on the same land, and grazing stock upon it, it may be enriched very fast. If this is the plan adopted, after grazing two or three years at most, the land might be turned over in the fall and sown in wheat or rye—if in the latter, it might be pastured till April, and then it would bear a corn crop. After taking off the wheat or Indian corn, if clover had been upon the ground, a good stand will soon appear. When this is the case, it may be grazed the second and third years, or if desired, a crop of hay may be taken off each season, and then it will afford some good grassing. By managing land thus, it may be made very rich in a few years, and yield a constant profit to the owner.

3. We do not entertain a doubt, but Jerusalem Artichokes on hill sides, and exhausted spots of land, if eaten in the winter by hogs, will make land very rich. In the first place, Artichokes afford an abundance of foliage which shades the ground in summer, and falls after frost, is covered by the rooting of the hogs, and rots in a short time. In the second place, swine give large quantities of the very best manure, while rooting after their food. We do not say that any one of the foregoing modes is to be adopted to the rejection of the rest, but all should be pursued as far as the farmer's means will permit.—*Ten. Agr.*

TO STOP WASHERS AND FILL GULLIES.—It is quite astonishing to see farms much injured by washes which might be stopped by very little trouble, if taken early, or if the right plan were pursued. Corn stocks, brush, loose stones, old logs, or almost any kind of rubbish thrown into ditches made by collections of running water, will have a salutary effect in preventing further violence, and frequently in stopping them entirely. Locust trees planted in gullies will soon take strong root, and eventually prevent further depredations. In addition to the advantages of putting an end to the wash in a few years, the farmer will have a delightful shade for his stock and valuable timber trees on his land. We have known *Herds Grass (Red Top)* sown in washes, and in a year or two, the roots had taken such strong hold as to prevent more injury. After noticing these items, each agriculturist will be the better able to judge of the extent of the gullies and washes in his fields, and apply the most suitable remedy.—*ib.*

CUTTING UP INDIAN CORN.

Last year some of our best farmers were induced, by way of experiment, to cut their corn and feed in yards, or on poor spots of land through the winter, and all we have heard speak of it intend to try it again, which is the best

evidence they are pleased with it. From what we have heard, however, many farmers did not get half the good of their fodder last season, and some derived but little or no advantage from it; this argues bad management somewhere, and we have therefore concluded to give such directions as will enable every one to get all the benefits of his crop.

1st. The proper time for cutting up corn, is just after it gets out of its milky state, or as the grain becomes glazed over. If cut earlier, there will be a good deal of shrinking in the ear, and the fodder will not be so good, in consequence of being cut before it was sufficiently matured.

2. The instrument best suited to the operation, is a knife that will cut a hill at a blow. The writer last year had two knives made out of an old scythe blade, by cutting it into two pieces, drawing shanks, and having handles put on. They are very cheap and first rate for the purpose.

3d. It is generally thought best to cut four rows and leave four, till you get over the field, for the purpose of letting the first cutting dry before adding to the bulk; but from the trials we have made, we would as soon have all stacked at once, as at a half a dozen operations. A good plan is to put two hands to cutting, and stacking together—let them, between them, cut about eight rows at "a through," and so soon as they fill their arms full of corn, let the shock be commenced between them, and continue to stand the stalks around till the shock is as large as two hands can well manage, when it is to have stocks bound round near the top to prevent it from being blown down.

4. It has been too often the case, shocks have been suffered to stand out in the field till the fodder, by the influence of rains and dews, has been destroyed, and oftentimes on this negligent plan, the corn falls, so that the farmer gets but little over half the value of his crop. The proper plan is, after the corn stands out six or eight days, or till sufficiently cured, let it be hauled up and put under sheds, or stacked like oats; under this treatment, the blades and stocks will continue fresh and sweet all winter, and consequently stock will be fond of it.—This is an item, in cutting up corn and feeding in yards, of much moment, and if disregarded, the profits of the plan will be measurably lost. After being housed or stacked, it may be shucked out just as well as if it had been attended to in the field. The shucking the corn, however, before or after being taken from the field, will depend upon circumstances. When there are cattle and hogs to consume the crop, the best plan is to haul up the corn in the shuck and stack it as before described; then feed it to the cattle first, and let the hogs follow, and they will pick up all the refuse ears, and scattering grains, that nothing be lost. Thus cattle or mules and hogs will all thrive well by the same feeding. Another plan to feed corn saved in this way, which we have tried, is to cut stocks, blades and ears, all with a strong cutting knife, then steam boil it, and put a little bran and salt, and feed it in this state. Cattle will consume all, except a few of the hardest ends of the stocks, which may be thrown into the manure heap.

The advantages of cutting up corn are, first, that the crop is saved with less labor than the old plan of first stripping off the bladed, then topping, and last of all pulling and shucking the corn.

Secondly. The stocks, when well cured and fed out, either by cutting and steaming, or in the yard, contains full as much nourishment, in our opinion, as the blades and tops which are usually saved.

Thirdly. The ground by this means, is so clean, the plough may be put in without further preparation.

Fourthly. By feeding the stocks, the farmer is able to save enough extra manure, to well repay for all the labor of cutting, hauling, stacking and feeding. We hope farmers will try the system, and we think they will not be displeased at the change.

The best proof in the world that it is the right plan to save the crop, is, that the farmers of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and the northern States, who have tried it, are resolved not to abandon it.—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

TURNIPS.—In previous numbers of the *Agriculturist*, we have given some directions for the culture of turnips, but as it is not yet too late for sowing, a few more remarks may not be untimed. We have had good turnips sown from the middle of April to the middle of September, but July and August are the best seasons for this cli-

mate. To make a good crop, have the ground rich, and break it deep early in the season, and be sure to pulverize it thoroughly by harrowing before sowing. A pound to the acre is enough seed, if they are sown regularly, and if they are put in drills, less will answer; but it is best if we err at all, that we err on the safe side; therefore, while you are sowing, put down some seed to be killed by the heat of the sun and others for the flies. If the sowing is broadcast, and a drought is feared, it is best to plough in the seeds and then harrow or brush the land.

Ruta Baga and most other turnips do best drilled. Let the drills be made about two feet apart, and the cheapest and most expeditious mode of dropping the seed is, by having them in a common porter bottle, and let them fall through a goose quill inserted in the cork. By this plan a man can drill a row as fast as a horse can walk, and more expedition is not needed. When the plants are sufficiently high to form rough leaves, they should be carefully weeded and thinned, to stand from eight to twelve inches asunder. If the ground is frequently stirred with the cultivator or some other convenient plough, the growth will be more luxurious. Some farmers sow turnips in the corn ground the last time of ploughing, and succeed well, but generally the crop is more certain to prepare the land exclusively for it. We are inclined to the belief, turnips can be made one of the most profitable crops, in proportion to the labor required, that is. As to the manner of preserving them and feeding them to stock, we will speak more particularly hereafter.—*ib.*

CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

Those plants ought to succeed each other which contain different chemical ingredients, so that the quantities of each which the soil at any given time contains may be absorbed in an equal ratio. Thus a productive crop of corn could not be obtained without the phosphates of lime and magnesia, which are present in the grain, nor without the silicate of potash, which gives stability to the stalks. It would be injudicious, therefore, to sow any plant that required much of any of the above ingredients, immediately after having diminished the amount of them present in the soil by a crop of wheat or of any other kind of corn. But, on the other hand, leguminous plants, such as beans, are well calculated to succeed to crops of corn, because they contain no free alkalies, and less than one per cent. of the phosphates. They thrive, therefore, even where these ingredients have been withdrawn, and during their growth afford time for the ground to obtain a fresh supply of them by a further disintegration of the subjacent rock. For the same reason, wheat and tobacco may sometimes be reared in succession in a soil rich in potash, because the latter plant requires none of those phosphoric salts which are present in wheat. In order, however, to proceed upon certain data, it would be requisite that an analysis of the plants most useful to man should be accomplished in the different stages of their growth, a labor which has hitherto been only partially undertaken. It is a curious fact that the same plant differs in constitution when grown in different climates. Thus, in the beet root, nitre takes the place of sugar when this plant is cultivated in the warmer parts of France. The explanation of this difference is probably as follows:—Beet-root contains, as an essential ingredient, not only saccharine matter, but also nitrogen; and it is probable that the two are mutually so connected together in the vegetable tissue that the one cannot exist without the other. The nitrogen, being derived from the decomposition of ammonia, must be affected by any cause which diminishes the supply of the latter; and in proportion as this ingredient is wanting, the secretion of sugar will likewise fall off. Now, it has been shown by Liebig that the formation of nitric acid is owing to the decomposition of ammonia; and it is conceived by him that the last products of the decomposition of animal bodies present themselves in the form of ammonia in cold climates, and in that of nitric acid in warm ones. Hence, in proportion to the amount of nitric acid formed, and of nitre absorbed by the plant, that of the nitrogen, and, consequently, that of the saccharine matter present in it may be diminished. *Lectures on Agriculture, by Dr. Daubeny, Sibthorpean Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford.*

A good Premium.—A premium of ten thousand dollars is offered by the planters of St. Mary's par. L., to any one who shall invent a steam-plough to plough ten acres of land per day.

GLANDERS IN MEN.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet, draws attention to an article in the London Sporting Magazine for January last, in which the following instances are given of the danger of attending on horses affected with glanders:—

"M. Waldinger was the first to direct attention to the liability of man to be thus affected; urging the greatest precaution in going amongst glandered horses, as the severest injury, and even death, often arises from inoculation. He relates, that a groom had his fingers affected with inflammation in consequence of operating on a diseased horse; tumors, precisely similar to those observed on the horse, were soon developed in his limbs, and he was at length cured by filling the wounds with small pieces of lint or cotton steeped in turpentine. Sidon, another veterinary surgeon, states that glanders is transmissible from the horse to the man, causing the worst kind of ulcers; and even mentions a case where a horse took the disease from a farrier, who had a glandered sore on his hand, which came in contact with the animal while he was giving him a ball; both died of the disease! A groom slept in a stable at Paris, occupied by a glandered horse; some days after the death of the animal, the groom was attacked by the same disease, which was characterized by pustular and gangrenous sores over the body, the nose, and the throat, below the ears, on the glands, and on the feet. He died on the 12th of February, 1840; and on the evening of his death, a small quantity of matter was collected from the gangrenous wounds, with which a foundered mare was inoculated: in three days the disease had commenced progress, and at the end of twenty-one days from inoculation, the wretched animal was put out of its misery, covered with gangrenous ulcers, which had prevented her from opening her mouth to take food. Thus it was proved, that it was the glanders the man died of, as a horse, otherwise healthy, had been impregnated with that disease by matter taken from him after death. It should be borne in mind, that this unfortunate man only slept in the stable, where had died a glandered horse; he must therefore have taken the disease by contagion. This conclusion should serve as a warning to all, how careful and cautious they ought to be, when necessity compels them to have any communication with a glandered horse. M. Leone, a veterinary surgeon in a dragoon regiment, in perfect health, was called upon in his professional capacity to operate upon a glandered horse in the regiment; after the operation, he introduced his finger into the wound, to explore the extent of the sore; he had unfortunately a slight bruise on his finger at the time, which in a few days became much swollen; it was extremely painful, and soon covered with fungus-like growths: the wound was cauterized, when he felt the presence of several painful hard swellings, in several parts of his body, which formed abscesses; and six weeks after the operation, they had extended to the knee-joint and instep. He had the assistance of many physicians, but without any success; tumors formed and soon broke, and still remain open.

"Very recently, a young man, a groom to a nobleman, who had the charge of a glandered horse, was in the habit of wiping the face of the animal with his pocket-handkerchief, by which the disease was contracted, and he died in one of the hospitals in excruciating agony, every bone in his head being perfectly carious! These melancholy details lead to the conclusion, that a man is liable to the infection of glanders—a disease hitherto supposed to be peculiar to the horse, the ass, and the mule. It is also ascertained, by inoculation, that the farcy is only a modification of glanders, and may co-exist with that disease. But inoculation is not absolutely necessary for the production of glanders, either in man or beast, for sometimes the simple coming in contact with glandered animals produces this disease; from which we infer that it is contagious, and that glanders in a severe form is an incurable disease, both in man and beast.

"The writer had once the charge of a great number of horses on a rail-road, amongst which was one suspected of being glandered: she was a very valuable mare, but the moment suspicion fell upon her, she was removed to other quarters. A veterinary surgeon, on examination, pronounced the disease to be a slight case of glanders, proposing at the same time to bleed and physic the whole number of horses on the road, about fifty in number, as a precautionary measure, and to take the mare into a regular course of treatment. It was thought to be the most regular course to shoot the mare at once, which was done out of hand, and there was an end of all anxiety and

expense; the doctor himself admitting that by these measures he had been deprived of a long and fat job, amounting to the value of many glandered horses."

Remedy for the glanders and blind staggers in horses. Effectual remedy for worms in children.

Seeing in one of the numbers of the Farmer's Register an account of a fatal disease prevailing among the horses in some of the lower counties, which I suppose to be the glanders, or blind staggers, from the manner in which they are affected; I am induced to communicate to my brother farmers through your valuable paper, a remedy that I have never known to fail, effecting a cure if practiced in time. Whether the glanders, and what is called the blind staggers, is the same disease or not, they are certainly nearly allied. The head is the seat of the disease in both cases; it commences with violent inflammation of the head, and soon matter forms in the glands between the nostril and brain. The disease prevailed in this neighborhood some twenty years ago. The first horse I had ever seen with the disease belonged to my father, who had lost several previous to the one then sick; the horse was then on his broadside, and was given up as a hopeless case. I had heard that boring into the skull with a gimlet would relieve them. I procured a large ten penny gimlet, and just between the eyes of the horse I bored in about three inches. This gave vent to the matter which had formed in the glands, the horse appeared to be relieved from pain, and by introducing a probe for a day or two, the horse was upon his feet and feeding, and in a few weeks was entirely recovered, and was a serviceable horse for some years. The next case was a riding horse of my own. Such was the violence of the pain, that he would thrust his head against the side of the stable and bear with his weight for a minute, then stagger about until he became too weak to stand. I then proceeded to bore with a ten-penny gimlet as described in the other case, and in a few weeks the horse was well.

While I have my pen in my hand I will give you another fact which may profit some of your readers; I took charge of my estate twenty-seven years ago, having from that time until now from thirty to sixty in family, and within that time have not lost one child under twelve years (either black or white) with the exception of one a few hours after its birth, and I attribute it principally to the following remedy, which keeps them free from worms: Take the fat of old bacon sliced and fried in a pan until the essence is all out of it, take out the rind first, then put up as much worm seed as is necessary (vulgarly called Jerusalem oak,) as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable, give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat freely, some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredible as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms come from a child of three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall. I am satisfied that if the above remedy was more practiced in families, that it would be the means of preserving the lives of many children, for if worms are not the immediate cause of disease with children, they greatly aggravate disease of any other character.—*Farmers' Register.*

INDIA COTTON.—It will be recollected that, some months ago, an agent of the British Government engaged the services of a number of experienced American Cotton planters, for the purpose of instructing its subjects in the East Indies in the cultivation of cotton and in the best manner of preparing it for the market. The avowed object of the British Government was to raise a supply of this indispensable article in its own dominions. A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers stating that the enterprise has entirely failed. We are inclined to think that it is a mistake. The East India Telegraph, speaking of this subject, says: "It is lamentable to think how greatly the whole business has been mismanaged, and the heavy expenditure that has been incurred, without as yet the attainment of any one object for which the Americans were sent to this country." It is probably this paragraph that has given rise to the report of the failure of the whole scheme. But we have reason to think that the Telegraph merely alluded to the particular presidency in which it is located, for a little further on it says, "If the accounts from other presidencies be true, those of the other party sent there have been in active and profitable employ from the date of their arrival at their destinations."

If the British government should succeed in this matter, it cannot but have a tremendous influence for good or

evil upon various important interests of this Union. It will be all for evil we cannot think. The South would learn to cling to the Northern States as their best customers, and our invaluable Union would be thereby greatly strengthened. There are other considerations connected with the subject which we have not time to discuss. One thing, however, ought to strike us. The extreme anxiety of the British to render themselves entirely independent of us—both as it regards our Northern staple flour, and our Southern staple cotton—is evident. What, in the meanwhile, are our exertions to render ourselves independent of them.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Letter from Genl. Tilghman to the Editor of the American Farmer. CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER.

LANDAFF, TALBOT Co. July 20th, 1841.

Mr. Editor—I happened to be here, on a visit to my son-in-law, Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, when Mr. R. F. Maynard, of the firm of R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., of Baltimore, arrived with one of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's corn husking and shelling machines, arranged for an experiment to ascertain if the same would also answer for a thrasher of wheat and other small grain. Mr. Maynard, not having much faith in the favorable result of the contemplated experiment, also brought along one of their well proved and effective wheat thrashing machines, to substitute for the corn sheller, in case the latter should not effect the thrashing of wheat so completely as Col. Goldsborough had believed it would. One of R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co's. large size horse powers was also in place to drive the machine, and having speedily fixed up and arranged the different parts in the middle of the treading floor, we put the machine in operation, first upon bearded wheat of inferior quality, and found the performance in all respects to equal that of any other wheat thrasher that I at least have ever yet seen, and I believe I have seen and witnessed the operation of most, if not all, the thrashers that have been introduced into this and the neighboring counties. I am particularly pleased with the ease and rapidity with which the machine fed, and grabbed the wheat when presented to and crammed into her, as that was the part of the operation most doubted.

She thrashes as fast and clean as any other machine of similar dimensions that I have yet observed, and being extremely simple and strong in her arrangement and construction, and in comparison with most other wheat thrashers there is less liability to wear and get out of order. She will, I think, when generally known to the public, in all probability, supersede most if not all thrashers now in use among us, the teeth of the cylinder in this particular machine being somewhat longer than those of the corn shellers heretofore constructed on the same plan. We lowered the concave, which was readily and speedily done, by changing a few bolts, and then tried her on unhusked corn, and found the operation to be as effectual and perfect as that by the sheller with shorter teeth. I have no doubt that this implement will also on trial be found a most excellent crusher of apples and roots for making cider and feeding stock. Mr. Maynard attached one of his straw cutters to the machine, which being driven by a rope band, by a small wheel upon the opposite end of the axis of the cylinder to that of the driving band, operated most beautifully, and remarkably light, carrying off with equal ease and speedily, the straw, cobs and husks, leaving both wheat and corn in order ready for the fanning mill. Mr. Maynard being just about to leave us, I have hastily concluded the above, and if you shall see fit to publish it in the American Farmer, it will pass for only so much as it is worth as the opinion of

Yours truly,

EDWD. TILGHMAN.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Permit me to make a short reply to an article signed "N. Goldsborough," which appeared in your last No. Were it not for the very unfair manner in which I am treated by Col. G. I should not give you this trouble. I am sorry that the Col. should have withheld, from personal motives, a duty which he says he owed the public, by delaying his publication until he had got his Reaping machine repaired; had he have known my character better he would have felt assured that any reasonable service which I was in duty bound to perform for him, would have been as readily performed by me after his publication as before.

Without following the Col. in detail I will state a few facts. Instead of examining his sheller for the purpose of making one like it, I distinctly told the gentleman

mentioned by him, previous to seeing the Col's. machine, that I had a plan of my own, and wished to follow nobody's plan. I did examine Col. G's machine by invitation, as I also did another machine of the same description in the same neighborhood. I found Col. G's machine composed of a horizontal cylinder, with longitudinal parallel rows of iron spikes or teeth, projecting nearly 2 inches in length from the surface of the cylinder, a very injudicious arrangement I should suppose for shelling. The cylinder revolved in a permanent concave bed, composed of horizontal fixed iron bars. When it was operated with in my presence, the corn was badly shelled; an ear would occasionally enter before a row of teeth in a parallel position, and pass through nearly whole; this could not well be otherwise with a machine in such a form, without exceeding high speed and dry corn; and then the consequence would be broken grains—a fault which the Col. admits it to be. It will not be wondered at that the Col. should feel a little chagrined at such a result, on such an occasion, when he had attempted to show off his machine in presence of a rival, whom he had permitted to be present. Being at the moment struck with a feeling of commiseration for the chagrin which was so manifest, I did condole with the Col.; and feeling no apprehension at the time, that my advice would ever be brought to operate against myself, I promptly recommended to him to abandon his long teeth and permanent concave, and drive the teeth in until they projected only half an inch from the surface of the cylinder, and set springs under the concave, which would make it like mine in the most essential points; and I had no doubt but it would then shell well. These are facts which were witnessed by a neighbor to the Col., a gentleman of the highest respectability, who was present. Now what followed? Why my advice was practised upon to the very letter, so far as it went. Col. G. after this built a machine embracing the changes recommended by me; it was exhibited at the Cattle Show at Easton, and received a notice in the report of a committee of honorable and impartial citizens of Talbot county, whose feelings the Col. has evidently endeavored to work upon to my prejudice, as well as to bring upon me public odium. I have no doubt that the committee, for whom I feel the highest respect, strictly performed their duty, in reporting impartially on what was presented to their notice. Neither before, nor for months after I examined Col. G's machine, was it breathed into my ear that it was a husker. I can account for this in no other way than that of its being a failure, and given up as such, and such I am satisfied was the fact, for subsequent events have proved it to my mind.

Col. Goldsborough has gravely charged me with selling rights without the authority of a patent—This is a heavy charge, and involves too much to be passed by without notice; and such a one as no gentleman of any pretensions to fairness should make without thorough examination into the justice of the same. I have lately been prevented from making a long journey, by circumstances which I am disposed to look upon as providential, by which I am enabled to meet this charge at the threshold, which otherwise might have escaped my observation for months, and perhaps forever, with all its poison resting upon me. I appeal to every reader of the American Farmer, that they be not too hastily influenced in forming an opinion of me, by this attack upon my character—a character which is dear to me, and which I have for many reasons been more than ever anxious to keep, and build up since I have been a citizen of the state of Maryland. The following are the facts on which this charge is based, and all the facts which can be brought to support the charge. When my husker and sheller was found to work so well, although it was made up of a combination of old principles, it was thought by my friends to deserve a patent; I accordingly sent a model and specification with the necessary fee to the patent office, requesting a patent. About this time an individual called on me and offered five dollars premium on each sheller which I should give him permission to make, to supply the Southern market; he of course presuming I could not fail getting a patent for such a valuable implement; I agreed to the proposition, reserving of course my demand on him until I should receive the patent. At a subsequent day, and while my application was under consideration at the Patent Office, and when its fate was yet unknown, to me, this person called on me a second time, and voluntarily, unsolicited, and much to my surprise, put ten dollars into my hand as premium money. I did not reject it, believing my patent would come, and being then in want

of that small amount. This is all which I ever received. Another person about the same time made a similar arrangement with me to supply the home market; in which it was stipulated that I should relinquish the business, but not a cent have I ever received, or demanded of this person, on this verbal contract. Eventually my papers were returned to me by the Commissioner of Patents, with this information; that my machine had not sufficient novelty to justify him in granting a patent. Thus it will be seen, that instead of profiting by selling patent rights, I actually had my labor for nothing, and lost the profits of the business. I did not feel it my duty to publish this in the newspapers, and if the public were under the impression, as the Col. says, that I had a patent, it was no fault of mine—well might those who knew the machine think so, for it has been a matter of surprise to them that I did not obtain one. I fain would put the best construction on the Col's. language, but it must be obvious to every reader, that the circumstances of the case do not warrant the spirit he evinces towards me. My Sheller and Husker are too well known to need a puff from me; its shelling is proverbial, and its capacity as a husker has been established by the name of one of the first characters in the state of Maryland, or any other State.

I hope the public will properly appreciate that part of the Col's. article when he cries down my machine and praises his own. He says that his as a husker has nearly double the power of mine—How does he arrive at this? by comparing the certificates of honorable and disinterested men in favor of mine with his own authorized advertisement and puffs in favor of his own machine! To judge of the consistency of this comparison, it is only necessary to refer to another part of the same article, where he makes this admission, in reference to the identical advertisement by which he makes the comparison, that "if very strong language is not used, but little is expected"—by this rule, which the Col. appears to lay down for himself, it will be easy for the reader to form a correct estimate of his ungenerous eagerness to destroy the credit of my sheller, and bolster up his own. If he wishes to test his sheller with mine, I will refer him to Wm. Powell, esq. of Wye Landing, who drives one of my Shellers with Chenoweth's horse-power—if he can beat that, there will then be no doubt but that he has a good sheller.

I have never imitated Col. Goldsborough in making a Corn Sheller, any more than I should imitate Chenoweth in making a Davis' plough. When I made my sheller, the Col's. had not a particle about it of a new contrivance except the long teeth as applied to shelling—and as to husking, I did myself husk corn with a horizontal cylinder in Illinois in 1834, which I can prove; and I presume with as much success as the Col. did afterwards; but it remained for me to give to the farmers of the Eastern Shore of Maryland a good Corn Husker in 1837, followed by Col. Goldsborough in 1839, at the Cattle Show—This has no reference to the time when he made his first effort.

As respects originality, we both imitated others so far as the horizontal cylinder is concerned; beyond that, if he has not imitated me, he has at least followed, as I have led the way, before he could get a good machine. These are facts which I can prove. As respects his late improvement, I knew nothing of it when I penned the article in your paper of the 7th of April.

I have long felt myself aggrieved by the efforts which have been used to supplant me in this matter, under cover of an old patent, which was obtained when patents could be had for the asking, without reference to the originality.

The task of defending my rights as I have been obliged to do, is irksome enough, but to be compelled to defend my character also in this manner against such an assault, is truly painful.

With regard to another charge, it is sufficient to say, that the article signed "A Subscriber," was published at my request by a friend, who lately informed me that he was ready at any time to take the responsibility, when necessary; that the Col. should torture it into a "gross reflection on the committee," is in keeping with his late conduct towards me.

I leave the subject with several points unnoticed, for fear of swelling this to an improper length.

With much respect,
Baltimore, Aug. 15, 1841.

GOOD PRICES—2 hds. sun-cured Tobacco, have been sold recently in Lynchburg, Va. at \$25½ per 100 lbs.

AMERICAN WATER-ROTTED HEMP.

Winchester, July 20, 1841.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Farmer:

Dear Sir,—Please give the enclosed letter an insertion in your paper for the information of our hemp growers. I had intended, for some time, to say something on this very interesting subject, and this letter of Mr. D. Myerle will save me the trouble, as I have much reliance on him as a gentleman of experience in the preparation and manufacture of hemp. Your friend,

CHILTON ALLAN.

Lexington, July 8, 1841.

To CHILTON ALLAN, Esq. Winchester, Ky.

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you upon this occasion, being as you are the President of the State Agricultural Society, and calling your attention and aid to the promotion of a great national work, I have in hand, the water-rotting hemp for the use of the Navy and its commercial enterprise.

The quantity of hemp that the Navy requires is from 800 tons to 1000, which is about the one twelfth of the whole consumption yearly. As this subject is one of great importance to the State of Kentucky, I feel deeply anxious that every exertion on the part of her citizens, may be made to give the matter a fair trial. As all the prejudices against the operation have vanished, I hope to get above 500 tons this season. There cannot be the slightest doubt, that if the hemp growers will enter into this subject with spirit, that in time, our commerce will be furnished from our production of hemp. As an evidence and encouragement, water-rotted hemp at \$9 00 per 112 lbs. is equal to dew-rotted hemp at \$7 50 per 112 lbs. Hemp at \$9 00 will, at this time, pay freight and charges to any eastern port, and compete with the Russian hemp. Russian hemp cannot be imported for less than \$220 per ton without a loss. This being the case, our hemp at \$9 00 will pay charges to the east, allowing it to meet with the above price.

Our hemp will have a decided preference over the Russian, from the manufacturers, if it is carefully rotted, cleaned, and handled, for several reasons. The hemp is much stronger than Russia, also, a spinner in his day's work, will spin 12 lbs. to the 100 lbs. more than Russia, also, the nature of our hemp is such, that it will receive at least five per cent. more tar to the 100 lbs. which is a great advantage to the manufacturer and consumer. I have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of cordage in the east, Philadelphia, for our government, the Columbian, as well as the Spanish government, and I have had every opportunity of making myself fully acquainted with the article of hemp. If my memory leads me correct, in 1821 or 22, I purchased a small quantity of American water-rotted hemp, cultured in the state of Pennsylvania, I believe Lancaster county. I recollect well of the satisfaction the foreman of my factory expressed, by observing, he wished I could obtain some more of it; it was well cleaned and handled. It appeared to give a general satisfaction throughout the whole factory, and all that it requires to make our article superior to the foreign, is, that the farmer should be particular in managing it, equal to the Russian article. And that by attention, care, and by practical experience, can be obtained.

I will conclude this subject by calling, and begging the favor of you to give your views upon the subject, through the Kentucky Farmer, as an encouragement to the hemp growers to persevere to the accomplishment of this great and national object. My price is \$10 per 112 lbs. delivered at Lexington or Maysville.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

DAVID MYERLE.

AMERICAN HEMP.

Report of the Foreman of the U. S. Rope Walk at the Boston Navy Yard.

LEXINGTON, July 1st, 1841.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Farmer:

Sir,—You will do me the favor to publish the following report made by the foreman of the United States Rope Walk, at Boston Navy Yard. The samples were taken promiscuously from the shocks and broke out, and might be considered an average quality of the hemp of last year; and to those that are more practically acquainted with the quality of hemp of former years than myself, must no doubt acknowledge that last year's crop was generally very inferior. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

DAVID MYERLE.

"I would remark, that the samples No. 1 and 3 of the

American hemp, were of very extra quality, of great strength, and much better cleaned than I have ever before seen.

Sample No. 2 was of good quality, but not equal to the others. I should judge it to be a fair sample of American hemp generally.

American hemp is brought into the market packed in large bales, a part of which is good and a part of inferior quality, no attention having been paid to the selecting the good from the bad.

The Russian hemp is inspected and separated by a regular inspector, into three qualities; the first quality is called the clean hemp; the second outshot; the third half clean. These same qualities are found in the American, which should be inspected and separated in a similar manner. Subject the hemp of Mr. Myerle to inspection, I have no doubt, judging from the samples he has furnished, that a large proportion of it would be found of very superior quality; stronger than any imported hemp, and nearly as well cleaned.

I am, respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

STEPHEN WETMORE, Jr.
Rope Maker.

Comm'r. JOHN DOWNES,

Commanding Navy Yard, and Station, Boston.

Approved—(signed), JOHN DOWNES."

P. S. I would remark as an encouragement and satisfaction to hemp growers, that to make our hemp equal to the inspection, the foreman mentions, that will be done by me after the receipt of the hemp, and whatever loss may arise, it falls upon me and not upon the hemp grower, or those that deliver me the hemp. But all hemp will have to be well cleaned, handled, and not less than four feet in length.

Yours, &c.

D. M.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias.—Keep the branches well tied up, and cut away all superfluous wood. Hoe frequently, and if the soil gets hard by trampling upon the surface, let it be lightly forked over.

White lilies, and similar bulbs, should be taken up now if it is desirable to increase them.

Chrysanthemums should be repotted this month, into No. 4 pots.

Geraniums may be propagated all this month.

Camellias should be duly watered and freely syringed over the foliage. Where there is a large collection, repotting may commence the latter part of the month.

Cactuses will require occasional supplies of water.

Roses of the hardy kinds may now be budded. The Chinese and other tender sorts may also be layered this month.

Oxalis of some kinds may be potted the latter part of the month for early flowering.

Mignonette and sweet alyssum may be now sown in pots for flowering in winter.

Verbenas wanted for keeping over the winter, should now be layered into small pots, or cuttings put in so that the plants may be well established before cold weather.

Pansy seed should now be planted for early flowering in the spring.

Ericas may be repotted if they require it, and cuttings inserted in May will now be rooted so as to be potted off.

Chinese primroses should be now repotted in No. 4 pots, in which they are to flower during the winter.

Orange and lemon trees should be budded in August.

Azaleas may now be propagated from cuttings with success.

Canina coronopifolia seed sown now, will produce fine plants for blooming next summer.

Green-house and hot-house plants will require considerable attention this month. They should all be looked over preparatory to removing to the houses in September. —*Magazine of Horticulture.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday 200 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of brig Nimble, were sold at \$7.25a\$7.55; at the same time 145 hhds. cargo of schr. Warrington, from Porto Rico, were sold at \$7.35a\$8.10; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico, received per schr. James were sold at \$7.05. By private contract we note sales of 75 hhds. Cuba clarified, at \$11.50, on the usual credit, and of a small lot of Havana White at \$9.25.

Rye.—Very little at market during the week. We quote Md. to day at 58a60, and Pennsylvania at 63a65 cts.

Tobacco.—The market this week has been quite dull and the sales confined to small parcels. Prices of Maryland have

not varied much, except for the inferior sorts which are occasionally sold at a shade less than last week. The finer descriptions, of both Maryland and Ohio are scarce and wanted. We continue to quote Maryland inferior and common \$4a4.50; middling to good \$5a\$5.70; good \$8a8.50; and fine \$9a\$13. Common Ohio sells at about former rates. We quote common to middling \$4.50a\$5.25; good \$5.50a\$6.50; fine red and wrappery \$8a12; fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrappery \$12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 606 hhds. Maryland; 235 hhds. Ohio; 66 hhds. Virginia; and 6 hhds. Kentucky—Total 913 hhds.

Wool.—We note sales of washed native wool at 30a31 cts. cash; of three-quarter blood merino washed at 40 cents; and also of a mixed lot of common to three-quarter blood washed but in bad condition, at 28 cts. In other qualities we have not heard of any transactions.

Cattle.—At the drove yards this morning 380 head of Beef Cattle were offered, 280 of which were sold at prices ranging from \$4.50 for inferior to \$6 per 100 lbs. for prime. About 70 head were driven north and the balance laid over. Live Hogs are scarce and we quote small lots at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—There is a very limited demand for Howard street Flour, and the sales as far as we are advised are confined to small parcels of new, of good standard brands at \$6. Old is held at the same price, but we hear of no sales. The wagon price is \$5.87 1/2.

Susquehanna Flour is held at \$6, without sales.

Holders of City Mills generally ask \$6.25, although a lot or two was sold on Saturday at a less rate.

Grain.—There was a tolerably fair supply of Wheat at market to day, and sales of good to prime Md. reds were made at 120a128 cts. Sales also of good white Wheat at 130 a135 cts. and of superior parcels for family Flour at 138a143 cts.

Sales of white Corn to-day at 72a73 cts. and of yellow at 74 cts.

Sales of Oats at 40 cts.

Provisions.—The market is inactive and prices are without change. We continue to quote Mess Pork at \$11.50; Prime at \$9.50; Baltimore Mess Beef at \$12; No. 1 at \$9 and Prime at \$7, nominal Prime western Bacon assorted is selling at 5 1/2 to 6 cts; Sides at 5 1/2 cts, and Shoulders at 4 to 5 cents. Inferior qualities are held at lower prices according to condition with very little demand. Western Lard No. 1 is held at 8 cents in kegs.

At New Orleans, on the 7th inst., the quotations of Cotton were:—Liverpool Classifications.—Ordinary, Mis. and Lou. 8a10; middling 8a10; middling fair 8a10; fair 10a1a10; fully fair 10a1a10; good fair 10a1a10; N. Alabama and Tennessee, trash 7 1/2; ordinary to good 8a11. The N. Orleans Bulletin says:—Cotton is without demand, at this time, for any market. The receipt of a few bales of the new crop, noticed in our last review, appears to have taken our buyers by surprise, and they are not willing to touch the article until later European accounts come to hand, which we look for by the next Northern mail. In every branch of business there was great dullness, and sales on a very limited scale, and quotations are only nominal. Sugar 4 1/2a7c; Molasses 21a23c; Flour \$4 1/2, made of new wheat; clear Pork \$11, mess \$9 1/2a10; Bacon, shoulders 2 1/2a3, hams 5a6c, canvassed do. 7a9c, sides 4 1/2a5c, dull and stock very heavy; Lard 5a8c and some inquiry made for the better qualities which were scarce. Corn 45c; Oats 45c and scarce.

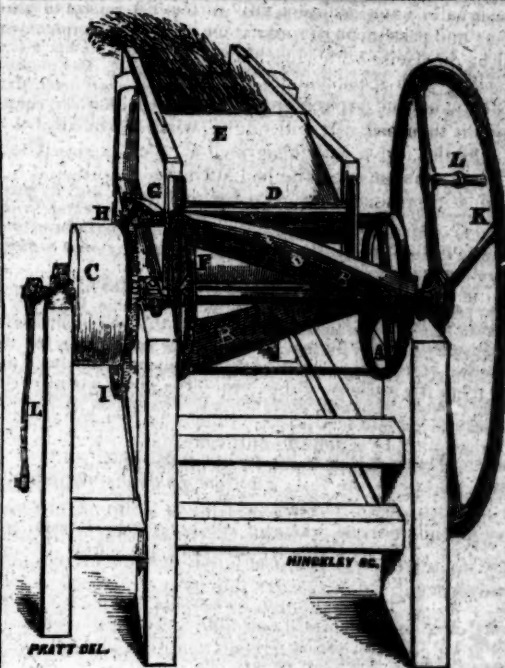
At Mobile, on the 7th inst. there were sold 130 bales of Cotton at 81a10c. Flour \$5a5 1/2, light demand and small supply; white corn 70c and holders firm; yellow and mixed 62 1/2a65c; oats 55c; bacon sides 5a6 1/2; shoulders 4a4 1/2; hams 7 1/2a8; lard 8a10 cents.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, sales of 500 barrels King st. new, \$5.57 1/2, other sales from stores at \$5.90a. Sales of five cargoes white corn at 79c.—One cargo prime white for Southern market at 72c.—One cargo white common at 66c. Wheat arrives in small parcels, and sells at all prices, from \$1.15 to \$1.50, according to quality.

At New York, on Friday, Cotton was rather quiet. Sales about 500 bales, mostly of the lower qualities, to shippers; no change in rates. The Flour market inactive and the receipts not heavy. We quote Genesee \$5.87a6, for good common brands; Troy \$6; Ohio \$5.87a6; Michigan \$5.75a6.81 1/2; Georgetown and Howard st. are at \$6, with a light demand, but dealers are endeavoring to obtain an advance. A parcel of North Carolina Wheat has been in market a day or two without finding a purchaser at previous rates. About 4000 bushels Maryland and Delaware Corn have arrived and sold at 76c, measure; 1000 bushels Ohio at 73c, weight, and a small parcel of Long Island at 80c. Rye is scarce, and the last sale was at 70c, delivered.

At Philadelphia, August 14.—The demand for superfine Flour has been limited, and the sales for shipment only reach 1800 bbls. at \$6 for fresh ground Penna; some holders, however, ask 12c advance on this rate. The market is bare of Wheat. Sales of old crop Penna. at \$1.25a1.30; we quote to day \$1.30a1.34. A small sale of Southern at \$1.30. Corn is scarce and in request. Sales of Pa. at 70a72, and to-day at 73c for yellow, and Southern 72a73c. No white. Sales of Oats, old Pa. at 40a41, and new Southern at 40a40 1/2c. The

Cotton market remains inactive; limited transactions have been made at steady prices. Sales 64 bales Georgia at 12c; 32 do do 11 1/2c, on time; 26 do do Stained 10 1/2c. The Sugar market continues firm; transactions are limited. Sales Brazil at 8 1/2a8 1/2c; 100 hhds. fair, and very inferior, N. Orleans were sold auction; fair \$7.50a7.62 1/2; very inferior at \$5.62a5.87 1/2. The Tobacco market remains quiet. Small sales Kentucky at 51a9 1/2c, as in quality. The Provision market remains without material change; there is moderate business doing at our quotations, viz: Pork, Mess \$10.50; do Prime \$8.50; Beef, Mess \$10; do Prime \$7; Hams 6a9c per lb; Sides 5c; Shoulders \$3 1/2c; Lard 7 1/2c. Beef Cattle, 673 at market—the bulk of sales were at 51a6c; a few extra sold for 61a6 1/2c; and inferior as low as 4 1/2—150 left over.



BALTIMORE, August 16, 1841.

Mr. Saml. Sands:—Sir,—Observing frequent enquiries from various parts of the country for a machine adapted to cutting of straw, corn stalks, fodder, &c. by horse power, has induced us to send you a cut of the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, which has been in use in this State many years, and is probably the best machine of the kind in this country, particularly for those who wish to cut large quantities by horse power. There are also two smaller sizes made suitable for horse or manual power, which cut 600 to 1000 bushels of straw, &c. per day. The former is much more powerful, and will cut 1500 bushels of stalks or straw in the same length of time. The letter A represents two cast iron cylinder heads, to which are attached two spiral cast steel knives which act on a steel bed in such a manner as to cut with great ease and neatness; C, a pulley 14 inches in diameter, which should be driven 250 revolutions per minute; D, a cast iron fluted roller, intended to compress the straw, &c. and to assist the endless leather apron E, to bring forward the straw, which may be cut short or long by a trifling alteration in the gearing; E, an inclined slide board intended to direct the straw, under roller D. K, a large balance or resistance wheel. L, L, two cranks to work the machine when applied to manual power. F, D are operated upon by several spur wheels H, I, I, simply constructed and intended to move up the straw at suitable intervals. The box G, is about 4 1/2 feet long and 18 inches wide, which, with the operating part is supported by a strong frame work, as represented. Prices \$75, \$45 and \$30 each, according to size, and extra knives per set \$8, \$5 and \$4. Yours, very respectfully,

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Under the will of the late Wm. Stewart, the subscriber will sell at public sale at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday Morning, the 8th day of Sept. next, at Butler's tavern in First District of Anne Arundel co. a Valuable FARM, of 313 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, situate near Mount Zion meeting house, in a most fertile and improved neighborhood. — Also another FARM of 25 1/2 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville, a post office on the road from Annapolis to Washington. The high character of these lands is too well known to require a detailed account of them.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a long credit will be given. If the day is not fair, the sale will take place next fair day at the same hour.

G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.
67 Md. Repub. and Nat. Intel. publish 4 times. au 15 41

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG DEVON BULL.
Of the best stock in Maryland, out of a very superior milker, six months old, for sale deliverable in this city for 50 dollars.
au 18 S. SANDS.

YORK STREET PLASTER MILL.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers and Planters to the new and extensive Plaster Mill on York near Light st. between Watchman's Foundry and the Basin, where PLASTER PARIS in its pure state, can always be had either by the ton, barrel or bushel. It will be put up in superior style for shipping, and delivered at any part of the city free of carriage, at the shortest notice. To prevent imposition, all the barrels will be marked "YORK STREET MILL." The undersigned flatters himself that he is enabled, through the aid of superior machinery to sell at reduced prices, and respectfully solicits a call from all such as wish to make purchases, as he is determined to merit that patronage which he now asks at the hands of a discriminating public. All orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention by the undersigned, at his store, Conway street, near the new Shot Tower, or JOHN HOLTON, Light street wharf, over Matthew Shaw's store, or S. SANDS, office American Farmer, corner Baltimore and North sts.
au 15 JOHN SHECKELLS.

FLY-PROOF WHEAT.
The subscriber has received a few bushels of the fly-proof Wheat recently noticed in the Farmer; this wheat is direct from Mr. Gray, and obtained (with a few bushels additional) for gentlemen who desired him to obtain some for them—any one wishing to give it a trial should apply immediately.
HORSE-POWER, THRESHING MACHINE, &c.
Also for Sale—A Horse Power, Threshing Machine, Corn Sheller with a small Mill attached, and Straw Cutter; they will be sold separately or together very low, if applied for immediately to the subscriber, or at Auburn, opposite the 6th mile stone on the York road, where the machines can be seen. The horse power moves with an endless chain, and works the above machines with great ease and convenience.
Several Paps of the best breed, for sale at \$10 each.
au 11 SAML. SANDS, Farmer Office.

GREY HOUNDS.
Several Paps of the best breed, for sale at \$10 each.
au 11 SAML. SANDS, Farmer Office.

FOR SALE.
1 heifer Calf, 3 mos. old, wanting 1-16th of full bred Durham, \$20
1 do do do 1-2 Durham, out of a very fine milker, 20
1 do do 7 mos. 15-16 do. 35
1 do yearling, do. 50
1 do do 1-4 Durham, out of a fine cow, 20
Several dry Cows, will be sold very low.
Several 1-2 Ayrshire yearling Heifers, 20
A beautiful Tuscarora Boar, 16 mos. old 20
A Tuscarora Sow in pig by a Berkshire boar, 18 mos. old, 20
Tuscarora Pigs, and 1-2 Mackay & 1-2 Berkshire do. per pair, 10
Full bred Berkshires, Websters, &c. do 20
A handsome Berkshire boar, 9 mos. old, 20
If sent to a distance, cages and feed extra.
au 11 S. SANDS.

CABBAGE SEED.
The subscriber has just received from Mr. Landreth a fresh supply of Cabbage Seeds for fall sowing; they are this year's growth, and Mr. Landreth's own raising.
a 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

HARVEST TOOLS.
J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Shears at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Ellwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Merrick, U. S. Senator, dated from his estate, Aug. 30, 1841.
"Mr. Dalrymple arrived safely with the Horse Power on Sunday last; we fixed it up and set it to work on Monday morning, and have had it at work all day to day. I think it operates finely, and in my judgment is superior to any horse power I have ever seen. The Thresher too is very effectual, and far surpasses any I have ever tried; it is simple and efficient, two most important qualities for owner and laborers on a farm. It threshes the wheat cleaner from the straw, than any machine I ever saw work. Indeed it is next to impossible that a head of perfect wheat should pass through this machine unthreshed."
Mr. Merrick got out his last year's crop with this thresher.
N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail.
au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

LIME—LIME.
The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.
They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.
N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.
au 22 J. E. COOPER & Co.

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The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.
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N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.
au 22 J. E. COOPER & Co.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Leasing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, co. Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cages, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.
Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.
Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:
Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00
Four horse, 210 00
An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.
ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
je 30 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.
Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE-POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tempering do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Hatchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 2 1/2 miles Falls Road—Apply to SAML. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, several pairs very fine Berkshire pigs 2 months old, black spotted breed—Also several superior young breeding Sows, now in pig, and several Boars, 9 to ten months old. Also a variety of other breeds, for particulars of which see former advertisements.
jy 23

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Elliott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Diasmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Elliott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 30
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.
Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.
oc 14

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7-6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

FRESH TURNIP SEED, &c.

I have just received from Mr. Landreth of Philadelphia, my supply of fresh Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds of this year's growth; also on hand finished and now finishing, several very superior Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, to which I would invite the attention of the public; also one of Jesse Army's Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines on hand for sale.
J. S. EASTMAN,
jy 28 Pratt st.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,
Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY SPATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAST PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
ma 3 13

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450—The owner having no further use for it will take \$150. Apply to SAML. SANDS.

SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

The subscriber offers for sale, several young Durham Bulls, of the best milking stock in the country, and surpassed in point of symmetry of form by none others, perhaps, in the U. States. Their ages are 7, 12, 18, 26 and 30 months, and prices ranging from 150 to 275 dollars.

VALUABLE JACKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following described Jacks FOR SALE—An imported Jack, black with grey belly, about 56 inches high—his colts are very fine and large: has had 60 to 70 mares this season—he was imported by Com. J. D. Elliott in the Frigate Constitution. The owner having two, will dispose of one of them for \$800.

An imported Spanish Jack, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—his colts are remarkably strong and powerful—He is now near Easton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at \$1000, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Another improved Spanish Jack, 5 years old; a beautiful animal, also brought to this country by an officer of the navy—he is now standing at Middletown, Md., and his powers will be fully tested during the season, and will be sold when he has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

Also another fine Jack, about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter,—having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elkton, Md. \$400.

A YOUNG JACK, 4 years old this year, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 18 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, suckling the dam, cannot buy some of them—For sale at the very low price of \$300, deliverable on board of any vessel in our port with food, &c. for any port in the U. S. if desired, or at the owner's farm in Baltimore county for \$275.

It is unnecessary to remark on the value of the Mule; the people of this State, like those of old Kentucky, are beginning to appreciate this hardy animal for the plough and other farming purposes.
Address, post paid. SAMUEL SANDS,
au 4 Office American Farmer.